### FOR VICTIMS ONLY.

### NO RELIEF FOR RIOTERS.

### Statement by Head of Jewish Committee in St. Petersburg.

It is now officially announced that the committee in charge of the relief work among the massacre victims in Russia will consider as victims, besides the Jews, only such persons as suffered with the

latter in their defence. Those who were responsible for the riots and suffered in consequence will receive no help or sympathy. This plan has met with the approval

of the Minister of the Interior.

This statement is made in a letter by Baron Horace Gunzburg, head of the relief committee in St.

Petersburg, to Sir Samuel Montagu, in London, a copy of which was received yesterday by Jacob H.

Baron Gunzburg also says that the Czar has authorized him to form a committee to receive and

distribute funds. The baron says in his letter:

The baron says in his letter:

His majesty the Emperor, having authorized me to form a central committee to receive and distribute funds for the relief of the families suffering by the massacres, under my presidency a committee has been formed of M. R. A. Kamenky (who is at the head of the Banque de l'Azoff Don, our central bank), Messrs. Kaplan, Scheftel and Hatsberg (all three lawyers) and A. Worschawsky and H. Wawelberg (both well known). To these we have added the name of my son David.

The committee meets every two days. The needs are great. Bad news accumulates and the money disappears quickly.

His excellency, charge d'affairés of his British majesty, has transmitted to me for the committee fill.000 an equal amount being transmitted to my son-in-iaw, Z. Ashkenocey, for transmission to the relief committee, requesting me to have these sums distributed in the provinces by local committees and avoid to employ the British consuls for this work.

I await the file.000 of which you have advised me, and which forms a part of the American subscription.

this work.

I await the £15,000 of which you have advised me, and which forms a part of the American subscription.

We can consider as victims only such persons who have suffered with the Jews and for them, while the aggressors and the "agents provocateurs" will not be entitled to any sympathy whatsoever from us.

from us.

The agent of the Minister of the Interior. M. Dournovo, has confirmed to me that what you have told him regarding the government's wish that I attend personally to the distribution, by committees in the provinces, and he has repeated that he is depending on it that I only award relief to those who have suffered, to which I shall give strict at-Again and again thanks for all you have done for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers, and with sincere gratitude and devotion. GUNZBURG.

The Odessa Zionist Central Committee has sent "Jewish Morning Journal," of this city, its first official statement of the outrages committed in Odessa, in which it is announced that all Zion-ists will assume strict mourning until December 23. The statement of the Zionists says:

Again a destruction, again a massacre, again a riot. New calamities, new orphans, new widows, new malmed and mutilated, new beggars. The hands are still trembling, the heart is full, the head is dizzy, the eyes are dimmed and the ears still hear that whistle and savage yell of the Russian masses.

Our brethren, the sacred victims, have just been

setil hear that whistle and savage yell of the Russian masses.

Our brethren, the sacred victims, have just been buried. The wounds are yet too fresh to enable us to compose a clear account of what happened to us Jews on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in the European cultured city of Odessa. This is not the time to characterize almost the entire Russian population of Odessa, how coldly and often how murderously they behaved in those four days of Jewish slaughter.

This is not the time to ask where were, in those four days when we were robbed and killed, all the organized and still unorganized Russian workingmen who, at their meetings, call us "brothers."

This is not the time to ask where were all the Russian Liberals, our city douma, all our non-lewish friends of yesterday, in these four days of confusion.

This is not the time to bring forward all the facts

Russian Liberals, our city douma, all our non-Jewish friends of yesterday, in these four days of confusion.

This is not the time to bring forward all the facts about who robbed our possessions, how we were slaughtered, how many thousands free Russian citizens did not admit us in their houses to protect us from the savage murders.

This is not the time to protest with our whole Jewish national feeling against the representative of Odesa's official or government created rabbinate, how basely he paralyzed morally the Jewish national honor in the calamitous time.

All these sad facts we leave for the time when our powers will be at least parity restored, when our whattered nerves will again resume their normal functions. Then we may be able to pass judgment on everybody's conduct. At present we want to determine only one fact, which nobody can deny.

Alone and forsaken were we in our misfortune. All our pretended friends of yesterday left us; no help, no support, no mercy from anybody except the students and a few exceptions which can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

And if not for the assistance of our heroic nationalistic young men, who sacrificed themselves for their unfortunate brethren, we would have experienced in Odessa all the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition and of the slaughters in the times of Gonte and Chemeinitzki.

No constitution, no political liberty can heal this wound. These means could help if we had to do only with a few "Hooligans." But the facts again prove that 90 per cent of the entire Russian population, regardless of what class or what party they belong to, are more or less anti-Semitic.

When one part does not itself slaughter and pillage Jews, it stands by indifferently and looks at the spectacle as if it were an opera performed in a factor.

No matter how many barricades we should erect, to matter how many sacrifices the seroic Jewistiff.

No matter how many barricades we should erect.
To matter how many sacrifices the heroic Jewish

no matter how many sacrifices the heroic Jewish routh brings on the altar of universal Russian freedom, when it comes to the first Jewish mistortune, at the first outbreak of an anti-Jewish riot, the Jew remains forsaken and alone, without the help of the non-Jew. This is a very sad truth, but the truth nevertheless.

All theories, all fine phrases, all talk of liberty fall against this actuality. The facts of life speak for themselves—four days and four nights the slaughter lasted in Odessa, and no help arrived from the non-Jews.

We Zionists have decided to assume strict mourning until Hanukkah (December 29), and call upon all Jews of Odessa to do the same i.e. to abstain

from the non-Jews. Ouessa, and no help arrived We Zionists have decided to assume strict mourning until Hanukkah (December 23), and call upon all Jews of Odessa to do the same, i. e., to abstain from festivals, marriages and other celebrations until that date.

ODESSA ZIONIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Announcement was made yesterday that the principal meeting in this city next Monday, which has been set aside as a day of mourning by the New-York Board of Jewish Ministers and the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States and Canada, will be held at Temple Emanu-El. The speakers will be Oscar S. Straus, Louis Marshall, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, the Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes, the Rev. Dr. M. H Harris and the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman.

The general order of exercises will be the same at each meeting, and will open with Maseiu, or evening service, followed by Psalms, readings from the Lamentations of Jeremiah, a prayer for the repose of the souls of the dead, a prayer of praise repose of the soils of the dead, a prayer of praise, a hymn of adoration and the Kaddish, in memory of the dead, in which all will participate.

One thousand copies of an appeal have been sent out to ministers of Christian faiths, in New-York City and Brooklyn, by Leopold Cohn, superintendent of the Williamsburg and Brownsville Missions to Jews, with offices at No. 620A Quincy-st., Brooklyn.

srooklyn.

Mr. Cohn, in his appeal, asks that a special colection be taken in the churches to-day or next sinday for the Jews in Russia.

The additional contributions to the national relef fund yesterday amounted to \$22,2% 65, making he total \$942,548 17.

Among the contributions were:

Lancaster, Penn.
Towns of El Ris, Ventura and Oxnard, Cal.
Gloversville, N. Y. Solution of Plainfield, N. J. Stanford, Conn. of Plainfield, N. J. Stanford, Conn. of Plainfield, N. J. Texas....onal Church of St. Matthew. Wailingford, Conn.

Presbyterian Church of Plainfield, N. J.

Downing, Clark & Co.

### WOULD MEAN END OF COREAN NATION

### Minister Bound Hither Hopes President Will

Not Sever Diplomatic Relations. Paris, Nov. 29 .- The Corean Minister, Min Yeung-Tchan, in an interview with the correspondent of The Associated Press as the former was taking a train this morning for Cherbourg, at which port he will embark on the Kalser Withelm II on his way to Washington, where the Minister will present to President Roosevelt a message from the Emperor of Corea, said that in case his mission was unsuc-

### M. Knoedler & Co. invite attention to their

carefully selected collection of

### PAINTINGS

and Water Colors of various schools Old English Mezzotints and Colored Sporting Prints.

355 FIFTH AVE., (Cor. 34th St.), N. Y.

London, 15 Old Bond St. Haris, 28 Place Vendome. cessful it would mean the end of the Corean gov-

arnment and Corean nationality.

The Coreans, the Minister added, do not decline to ecognize Japanese predominance in Corea, but they recognize Japanese predominance in Corea, but they do not wish to see their methods, institutions and customs transformed into Japanese methods, institutions and customs, thus undoubtedly involving grave consequences to the patriotism of the Coreans. The Minister, however, was hopeful of success through President Roosevelt's mediation or advice, and closed by saying that the Emperor and people of Corea, while fully recognizing the Japanese rights as paragraphed in the Russo-Japanese treaty regard the violent means which the Japanese adopt in governing Corea as unjust, and declare that the powers should not allow it.

#### WHY DID THEY LEAVE VLADIVOSTOK?

#### Three Russian Cruisers Arrive at Nagasaki -Get Out in Midst of Disturbance.

Tokio, Nov. 29.-The Russian cruisers Rossia Gromobol and Bogatyr arrived at Nagasaki to-day from Viadivostok, Rear Admiral Jessen, who is on board of Rossia, in an interview said that they left Viadivostok in the midst of a disturbance They called at Decastries Bay and will stop at Nagasaki a few days to await orders from the Russian government. There is much speculation as to why the three warships left Vladivostok while a disturbance was in progress.

POLICE STRIKE AT GRODNO.

Grodno, Russia, November 29.—The policemen nere went on strike to-day.

### FORCE AT MYTILENE REDUCED.

### No Disturbance on Island-Troops Withdrawn.

Mytilene, Island of Mytilene, Nov. 29.-All is quiet here to-day. The landing of the international con-tingent Sunday afternoon with the subsequent oc-cupation of the customs and postal buildings was carried out without arousing any demonstration on the part of the Turks.

So peaceful is the population that five hundred out of the six hundred men landed from the alited fleet were subsequently withdrawn, their continued presence ashore being deemed by the commanders to be guite unnecessary and only a hundred sailors of different nationalities remain in occupation of

### JAIL FOR FORGING AMERICAN'S NAME

#### Three Men and a Woman Sentenced in London.

London. Nov. 29 .- The trial of Talbot Bridgewater, who described himself as a medical special-ist; Lionel Peyton Holmes, Walter Edward Shackell and Elizabeth Foster, said to be Bridgewater's and Elizabeth Foster, said to be Bridgewater's wife, all charged with conspiracy and with forging the name of Marshall Fox, an American resident in London, to a check for 34,005, ended to-day. The three men were convicted and the woman was acquitted. Bridgewater was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, Shackell to five years' penal servitude and Holmes to fifteen months' imprisonment.

Charles Fisher, who says he was born in New York, and that he had served several sentences in America, and who is now serving a ten years' sentence in England for burglary, was the principal witness for the crown in the prosecution of Bridgewater. Shackell, Holmes and the woman, Foster. The case against the defendants dates back to the summer of 1904. Bridgewater, who is said to have been the originator of the plot, is alleged to have paid attentions to a woman, the secretary of Mr. Fox, and to have installed Fisher as a boarder in her house at Streatham, a suburb of London. Fisher, it is added, secured wax impressions of the keys of Mr. Fox's safe, and from this the conspirators made a key and obtained possession of Mr. Fox's checkbook.

### SPEECH TAKEN CALMLY.

#### Kaiser's Allusions to France Not Thought to Have Serious Significance.

Paris, Nov. 29.-Emperor William's allusions to France in the speech from the throne at the opening of the Reichstag yesterday were received calmly in official quarters here, where the view prevails that his majesty's language has no serious significance, but is the natural result of the government's appealing to the Reichstag for large military supplies. The most serious of the newsapers adopt the government view, but the sensational press asserts that this is another menace similar to the Emperor's speech at Tangler. The semi-official "Temps." while minimizing the seri-

usness of the speech, says: "It amounts to an imperial declaration that Gerand any's relations with certain powers are not ami-cable, these powers evidently being France and Great Britain."

### WAGE SOP TO MINERS.

### Operators Offer 5 Per Cent Advance to Forestall Demand.

Pittsburg, Nov. 29 .- "The Dispatch" to-morrow will say: "The coal operators in the Pittsburg district have decided to offer the thirty-five thousand members of the United Mine Workers an advance of 5 per cent in wages to forestall the proposed demand of the miners' convention for an advance of 12 per cent."

This was decided after a conference between practically all of the signers of the interstate agreement with the miners. This action of the operators is not confined to

he Pittsburg district alone, but embraces Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia and West-ern Pennsylvania. These States are members of the interstate association.

### WISHED TO CHLOROFORM MOTHER.

#### Testimony of Witness Against Miss Hall, Advocate of Extermination Cure for Pain.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Cincinnati, Nov. 29.—Miss Anna Hall, who recent ly attracted wide attention by advocating at a Philadelphia convention that persons hopelessly sick or suffering be chloroformed, wanted to prac-tise her theory on her own mother, according to

testimony given to-day at a hearing over the con-tested will of Mrs. Murcey Hall, Miss Hall's mother. Mrs. Simcoc, a witness, said she had frequently heard Miss Hall beg the attending physician to let her administer chloroform to end her mother's suf-ferings, saying that death was incvitable and it cruelty to prolong her life. The doctor refused, saying: "You are a thousand years ahead

#### of your time." J. N. HILL FOR N. P.'S HEAD.

### Son of Great Northern's President Slated-

### Slade for General Superintendent. [By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

St. Paul, Nov. 29.-James N. Hill, son of the president of the Great Northern Railroad, is slated to become president of the Northern Pacific, and George T. Slade, son-in-law of James J. Hill, is slated for general superintendent of the same road. It is said that President Elliott of the Northern Pacific is slated for president of the Chicago Terminal Raliroad. The change is announced to take place Janu-

### MARTIAL LAW RESCINDED IN JAPAN.

### Privy Council Also Annuls Restrictions on the Liberties of the Press.

Tokio, Nov. 29.-The rescindment of martial law and the restrictions placed on the libertles of the press has been passed by the Privy Council, and will be promulgated within a few days. items of the negotiations between China and Japan have been amicably settled.

#### REMOVED FOR TAKING TWO SALARIES. Washington, Nov. 29.-Julius Sternfeld, Special As-

sistant United States Attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, has been removed on the charge of receiving and appropriating to his own use salaries as regular assistant and as special assistant United States attorney which had been sent him through misrepresentation. Mr. Sternfeld, it is said, has accepted these two salaries since last April.

### DO NOT FEAR UPRISING

### No Uneasiness Over Anti-Christian Attack in Constantinople.

Constantinople, Nov. 29 .- The paragraph in the Sultan's note in reply to the ultimatum of the powers containing a warning that the action of the nowers in resorting to a naval demon stration might precipitate an internal uprising against the Christian population of Turkey has created no uneasiness here. Well informed per-sons say that such a clause was to be expected. There may be disturbances in the provinces when the occupation of Mitylene becomes known, but it is not likely that anything serious will occur. The Sultan is too clever to permit any act that might bring the fleet to Constantinople

It is again persistently rumored that Ferid Pacha, the Grand Vizier, is about to be dismissed. This is taken to mean that the Sultan is seeking an excuse for giving way, a change of policy being frequently preceded by a change in the head of the temporal government. The blame for the failure of a policy is always thrown on the outgoing Grand Vizier.

The occupation of Mitylene by the allied forces has had no effect on the population in this city which is celebrating the Bairam festival, but advices from Adrianople and Salonica report apprehensions of trouble in the event of the prolongation of the present situation. There has been an alarming increase in the number of murders of Bulgarians by Mussulmans in the Vilayet of Salonica in the last few days.

The ambassadors are doubtful whether they will receive any further communication from the Porte on the subject of the demands of the powers until the celebration of the Bairam festival is ended.

### JUDGE MOB'S CAPTIVE.

### Oystermen Force Release of Prisoner and Change Verdict.

Crisfield, Md., Nov. 29 .- A mob of several hundred oystermen and sympathizers took possession of Crisfield to-day in behalf of Ralph Nelson, charged with raiding the oyster plantation of the Tangier Packing Company, in Tangier Sound. Nelson this afternoon was found guilty

As soon as the judge announced his verdict there was a rush for him, the prisoner was taken from the law officers and several persons were injured. The Sheriff did not attempt a recapture. The judge was induced to revoke his verdict.

though it was founded on direct testimony. Judge Kennedy was held a prisoner by the mob for nearly an hour before he weakened. He declared that he would never try another oyster

Nelson and his friends paraded the streets triumphantly. The mob held the town, declaring that there shall be no planting of oysters, and threatening to raid and tear up the beds that already exist in these waters.

### OHIO SOCIETY DINES.

### Colonel McCook Elected President of Organization for Third Time.

The Ohio Society of New-York moved from its quarters in the Waldorf last night and had its annual meeting and dinner in the Hotel Manhattan. It was a complimetary affair, and the name of the host was not disclosed. After William S. Hawk had been selected as vice-president and had made a speech most of the five hundred members present decided that Mr. Hawk was the man to thank for the dinner.

Colonel J. J. McCook was re-elected president for the third term, and the other officers elected are: Vice-presidents, Henry W. Taft, Eben B. Thomas (of the Produce Exchange), Thomas Ewing, ir., Emerson McMillin and William S. Hawk; secretary, Francis H. Applegate; recording secretary, Seth T. Stewart; treasurer, Warren Higley; board of trustees, C. D. Hilles, H. J. Morse and J. G.

From the report of the treasurer it was learned that there was \$24,742 in the treasury. The society pays for its home in the Waldorf-Astoria \$3,800 01 a

General Burnett, United States District Attorney and for four years president of the society, as chair man of the history committee reported that the history of the society now in process of preparation was almost ready to be put into type. He said it had been "cut" from two thousand pages down to had been "cut" from two thousand pages down to less than one thousand pages, much, he said, to the disgust of the man who was doing the work. The speakers, besides the presiding officer, were M. E. Ingalis, president of the board of directors of the "Big Four" Ralicoad; Colgate Hoyt, an ex-president of the society; Emerson McMillin and Assistant District Attorney Karl Miner, a new member of the organization.

organization.

Mr. Ewing urged the purchase of a bust of President McKinley owned by Mrs. Gulle, a sculptor. He said there were only three of the kind in existence and two of them had been already purchased. He said it was the duty of the society to preserve the remaining third bust, and added that he would have it on exhibition in the society's rooms in a few days.

### PATTERSON IN CONTEMPT.

#### U. S. Senator Fined \$1,000-Will Appeal to U. S. Supreme Court. Denver, Col., Nov. 29.-United States Senator

Thomas M. Patterson to-day was held by the Colorado Supreme Court to be in contempt of ourt for printing certain cartoons and editorials in his two newspapers. He was fined \$1,000, the Senator to be committed to jail until the fine should be paid. Subsequently the court ordered a stay of execution for sixty days, pending an appeal by Senator Patterson to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Shortly before noon the court announced that the Patterson case would be called and directed that an attachment be issued for the Senator when he falled to appear. Later the Senator came into the court in company with the court bailiff. He protested against the service of an attachment, asserting that he was not attempting to avoid an appearance.

Ing to avoid an appearance.

The Senator told the court that if a stay of execution was issued be would hasten an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States and, if that body refused to take cognizance of his case, or decided against him, he would pay the fine immediately. The court agreed to this.

### ORDERS FEVER INVESTIGATION.

### Louisiana Governor Wants Grand Jury to Act on Alleged Remissness.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] New-Orleans, Nov. 29 .- Governor Blanchard of

Louisiana has caused a sensation by calling on the parish authorities of New-Orleans to make some investigation of the manner in which yellow fever was allowed to get into the city, and also the reason why it was not discovered or reported at the time it started here. It is admitted that the fever was in the city in the early part of May, although it was not announced until July 21.

Governor Blanchard stated that he had intended o form a special commission to make this investigation, but that there was no law to permit this, and he therefore turned the matter over to the grand jury, to take such action as is deemed necessary. PETRIFIED TURTLE IN COAL VEIN

### [By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Indianapolis, Nov. 29.—While at work in the Green

Valley mine near Jasonville to-day William Houston found a perfect specimen of a petrified turtle imbedded in a six foot vein of coal, forty feet un-derground. When the block of coal was broken its imprint was left entire and uninjured.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it falls to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

### A Beefsteak Dinner

is a feast for the Gods, when

Evans' Cream Ale is served with it.

### NEW RATE BILL READY.

POWER TO COMMISSION

### Not All Its Provisions Favored by President and Mr. Moody.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 29.—The Railway Rate bill prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the request of Senator Elkins, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, was submitted to that committee to-day At the office of the commission it was said that the measure embodies the views of the members of the commission, and in the main it enjoys the approval of the President and Attorney General, although they are not committed to all

The bill authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish what shall be a reasonable rate or practice, to fix a maximum or minimum rate, to fix differentials and classifications to establish through routes, joint rates and prescribe their proportional division. It renders the decisions of the commission compulsory until and unless set aside by the courts.

It includes as a part of interstate commerce railroads, terminals, switching tracks, bridges, private car lines, express companies. refrigeration, ventilation, icing elevator service storage and handling of goods in transit.

It empowers the commission to compel publicity of accounts and books kept by railroads and all individuals or concerns engaged in interstate commerce as above defined, and to prescribe the form and type of books which shall be kept, with a heavy penalty for the violation of this provision.

It prescribes full publicity of all schedules, rendering "midnight schedules" impracticable.

There are many other changes from the existing interstate commerce law, the bill being in the form of amendments to that act, but most of them are more or less technical and legal in character

The bill has excited much interest, and there is intense anxiety to know the extent to which the administration is committed to this sweeping measure.

That it will receive the most careful considration, not only by the committee for which it was prepared, but by every member of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, is assured, but it is still too early for carefully thought out opinions to have been formed, and it is probable, moreover, that the Republican leaders generally will refrain from expressing their views until they can ascertain the extent to which the President is committed to the bill, the statement that he and the Attorney General. the statement that he and the Attorney General are not in sympathy with all of its provisions having aroused great curiosity as to which have failed of executive approval.

### CHIEF FEATURES OF THE BILL.

The members of the committee who were resent at the session to-day read the bill, but ook no action and adjourned until Friday. The bill is extensive, covering twenty-seven typewritten pages. Its more important provisions are summarized as follows:

It defines the word transportation as used in the bill so as to include all instrumentalities employed by the carrier, including elevators, terminals, cars, whether owned by the carrier or other parties for refrigeration, ventilation or other purposes, and requires the carrier to furnish such transportation upon reasonable re-quest of the shippers, publishing the total charges for such transportation as now required

It makes the through or joint rate, where coods are shipped from one part of the United states to another through a foreign country, subject to the control of the Interstate Com merce law and enforces this provision by making the merchandise through the foreign country from one port in the United States and delivered in the United States subject to the customs duties at the frontier unless the through rate is filed with the Interstate Com-Commission and published as required

It authorizes the commission, through init authorizes the commission, through the spectors, to examine the accounts of interstate railroads, forbids the keeping of any other books of account except those prescribed by the commission, and requires roads to make a great variety of reports in regard to all their business

It gives to the Interstate Commerce Commis-sion the power, where rates and practices of rallways are complained of by individuals or corporations, including other carriers or trade organizations or municipal corporations, as un-just or unreasonably discriminatory, to deterjust or unreasonably discriminatory, to determine, upon full hearing, what a just and reasonable rate or practice is which should take the place of the rate or practice condemned by the commission. And in discharging this duty the commission is empowered:

"To fix a maximum rate.

"To fix a differential, and to prescribe both maximum and minimum rates, and to enforce the same when that may be necessary to pre-

the same when that may be necessary to pre-vent discrimination forbidden by the bill, but

vent discrimination foroidden by the bill, but not otherwise.

"To change the classification of any article."

It also gives the commission the power, in case it fixes a joint rate and the carriers interested are not able to agree on its apportionment, to make a supplemental order apportionment, the same

tioning the same.

A similar power is given to establish through routes and joint rates, and to fix the terms and conditions under which routes shall be operated, f the carriers fail or refuse to agree upon the

It also provides that where the owner of It also provides that where the owner of the property transported renders any service in connection with the transportation or furnishes any instrumentality used the commission may on complaint determine what is a reasonable charge to be paid by carriers for such service or

charge to be paid by carriers for such service or instrumentality.

It provides for the collection in the courts of overcharges found due by the commission and the penalties for the failure of the carriers to observe final orders of the commission.

It provides that the final orders of the commission shall take effect within thirty days from the time they are served on the carrier, and unless vacated by the courts said orders will remain effective for the space of one year.

RIGHT OF APPEAL TO THE COURTS.

In case the carriers complained of object to putting orders of the commission into effect their right to have the same reviewed in the Circuit Court of the United States is provided for and an elaborate form of procedure is outlined, differing only in one important particular from the procedure now established for the courts of the United States, namely, that the chancellor may, upon notice to both parties, extend the time within which such orders shall take effect, not to exceed sixty days from the date of service of the orders on the carriers; and that the court may also, if it plainly appears that the order is lawful, but not otherwise, suspend its operation within the discretion of the court. An appeal from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court without supersedeas is allowed. The bill provides that no costs shall be allowed to the petitioner in the Circuit Court. In the cases appealed to the Circuit Court. In the cases appealed to the Circuit Court the United States is the defendant, and if the proceedings are dismissed try defendent shall have judgment for its costs. The defence in these proceeding is conducted by the government through the attorney in the district where action is brought under the direction of the Attorney General, the cost to be paid out of the appropriations for the maintenance of the courts. Complaints may be made by the railroad commission of any State or Territory, and shall be investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, or the commission may initiate investigations.

If a carrier does not comply with the final order of the commission, or if any officer or long order of the commission, or if any officer or long order of the commission, or if any officer or long order of the commission, or if any officer or long or the commission may initiate investigations. RIGHT OF APPEAL TO THE COURTS.

The Orchestrelle is distinctive, differing radically from all other automatic instruments. It represents the orchestra and reproduces orchestral music as no other single instrument can, save only the Acolian Pipe-Organ. The Orchestrelle appeals to the higher musical temperament. Recent developments an ments have given an impetus to the growing interest in this instrument.

# The Orchestrelle

Its Importance as an Educational Factor and as a Means of Making the Great Masterpieces of Music Accessible to the Whole Public

### AN INTERVIEW

With Walter R. Spalding, Ass't Professor of Music at

### Harvard University

"Professor Spalding, the promi nent part taken by Harvard University in the matter of musical instruction and the advanced methods which you have introduced render of general interest your opinions on certain questions which wish to ask. In the first place, I should like to inquire when you first began to take an interest in the class of musical instruments which substitute perforated music-rolls for the human fingers."

"It seems as though this were a subject in which I have always been interested. As a matter of fact, I believe it was about seven years ago that my attention was first called to the Acolian, the instrument that has since been developed into the Orchestrelle. We have used both an Orchestrelle and a Pianola in the regular musical courses at Harvard, and we have found these instruments extremely helpful in accomplishing the higher educational sims of the department."

"Were you at first conscious of a prejudice against instruments of this type?"

"At the very beginning, perhaps, yes. But the impression was only momentary and passed away as soon as I understood what the instruments really were - of what they were capable in conveying a knowledge of the higher forms of music."

"Has this opinion of the Orchestrelle been justified by later experience?"

"The best answer to that is the fact that we have an Orchestrelle on the platform at Holden Chapel alongside the grand piano, and it is in daily use both by the students and by myself. I am using another Orchestrelle at Radcliffe, the girls' college, in connection with my

lectures there in the musical courses I also used it to illustrate the lee tures for the public at Fogg Lecture Hall which I gave last year preliminary to the Boston Symphony concerts, playing over and explaining most of the compositions in advance of their performance. There were between three hundred and four hundred persons present at each of these lecture-recitals, and I had the most direct evidence that the advance hearing on the Orchestrelle greatly enhanced their pleasure and understanding of the masterworks to which they subsequently listened."

"Not three out of one hundred

persons who attend serious orchestral concerts in this country really get their money's worth. You might almost say they are swindled and do not know it, since being insufficiently prepared they do not get the composer's message. The performance passes over them like a flood. They naturally obtain some enjoyment, but nothing like what they might. It is as though you were rushed on the double-quick past some of the great canvasses in the Italian galleries—the Titians and the Tintorettos - you could not help but be impressed to some degree, but what have you to carry away, what appreciation of the intimate and subtle beauties of these great works of art? Just as it is necessary that you should contemplate a great painting for a reasonable length of time, so it is necessary that you should hear a great musical work of art over and over again if you would derive from it the pleasure the master intended. It is because the Orchestrelle makes possible and easy this repetition that I feel justified in commending it to every person who seriously seeks comprehension of true musical art."

(To be continued on Monday.)

The Orchestrelle is an instrument playable by any one, irrespective of any previous knowledge of music. An interesting booklet entitled "The Orchestrelle and the Orchestra " will be sent to any address on application.

> The Aeolian Company Acolian Hall

162 Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street, New York

# A. FRANKFIELD & CO.

IEWELERS AND IMPORTERS

IDEAL HOLIDAY **GIFTS** 

NOW

VIEW

ON

A NNOUNCE the opening of their exhi-bit of choice gifts for men and women. including pearls and precious stones expertly selected, gold and platinum jewelry in new and unique designs, timepieces, imported clocks, solid silver and cut glass.

AN early inspection is invited with a view to facilitating selections in advance of the crowded shopping hours of the holiday season. Visitors are at all times welcome. At their new store,

38 WEST 34TH STREET Between Herald Square and Fifth Avenue.

agent knowingly fails or neglects to obey the same, he shall forfeit to the United States \$5,000 for each offence. Each violation shall be deemed a separate offence, and a continuance of the violation each day shall be deemed a separate offence. These penalties shall become applicable unless within the time limit proceedings to vacate the order shall have been begun, or unless the commission, by supplemental proceedings, has modified or suspended the same.

## TERMINAL SITE LANDS.

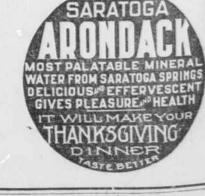
### Jersey Railroad Purchases Broadway Parcels-Condemnation Prices.

The New-York and Jersey Railroad Company, which recently brought suit to acquire through condemnation proceedings the parcels No. 1,275 to 1,291 Broadway, No. 105 to 135 West 32d-st. and No. 102 to 126 West 33d-st. as a site for a terminal station of the 6th-ave, spur of the Morton-st, tunnel route, has purchased three parcels forming a part of the site. The parcels acquired by purchase and the names of the sellers are: No. 109 West 32d-st., 18x75.9 feet, owned by Adolph Altman; No. 111 West 32dst., 16x71.4 feet, owned by Charles E. Harvey No. 113 West 32d-st., 16x67.2 feet, owned by H. D. Rosendorf. No. 109 West 32d-st. is appraised by the city at \$21,000, No. 111 at \$19,000 and No. 113 at \$17,000. Louis Schrag represented the sellers, and Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., the buyer.

Most of the owners of property in the block front selected for the terminal station have determined to make a strong legal fight to obtain the sums they think their holdings worth. According to a report yesterday a drygoods firm offered about a month ago to buy the Manhattan Theatre and Trainor's Hotel for 30 per cent more than the reported figures of the appraisers of the railroad company. The value of the parcels forming the site, according to the railroad company's appraiser and the city appraisers, is as follows:

	Rail-	City ap-	
	oraisers.	praisers.	
Nos. 1,279, 1,281, 1,283 and 1,283 and Broadway		\$288,000	
Nos. 1,275 Broadway and 105 and 107 West 82d-st.	70,000	153,000	
Nos. 1.285 and 1.287 Brondway (Manhattan Theatre) and No. 106 West 33d st. Nos. 110, 112 and 114 West 33d st. and		362,000	
117 110 191 and 123 West 323-51.	500,000	187,000	
Nos. 12% and 128 West 33d-st, and 135 West 32d-st. Nos. 122 West 33d-st, and 131 and 133	205,000	119,500	
West 82d-pt.	205,000	91,000	
vo. 120 West 333-st	21,000	11,000	
To. 104 West 23d-st	30,000 21,000	11,000	
to 129 West 33d st. and 1,289 and 1,291	21,000	11,000	
Broadway	415,000	249,000	
to 115 West 324-st	70,000	28,000	
ton 198 197 and 129 West 22d-st	295.000	110.000	





MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS
of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the
CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN;
CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for
DIARRHETA Fold by drugsists in every part of the
WORLD BE SURE and ask for
WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP.
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.

TWENTY FIVE Cents a Bettle.